

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—The Asia arrived with London dates to the 6th. She arrived on the 22nd inst.

Cotton was active, with a further advance of 1 cent.

Consols 91.

From a dispatch, received at the Admiralty from Sir Lyons, dated Kertch, May 1st, it appears that the squadron in the Sea of Azof had appeared before Geotich, and landed a body of seamen and marines, drove the Russians from the place, and destroyed all the depots and vessels filled with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Only one man wounded.

Since entering the Sea of Azof 4 steamers and 240 vessels employed in carrying supplies for the Russian army in the Crimea have been destroyed by the allies.

The Conference at Vienna formally closed at a late sitting held on the 4th.

Gen. Pellissier telegraphs from the Crimea June 1st as follows: We have sprung 2 mines in front of the flagstaff bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy.

In the ravine of Careening which lay in advance of our works our engineers discovered trenches lines of 24 cubic with gunpowder, each 4 centimetres thick, placed at equal distances, and 2 inches thick, each case containing one-half of a kilogramme of powder, and covered with a detonating apparatus, which would explode by the sole pressure of the foot. These were taken up by our engineers.

A dispatch from Gortschakoff, dated May 29 states that the allies had occupied Kertch but had not pushed inland. He says the allies cannot cut off the communication of the Russian army with the interior.

The Port Gazette, of Frankfort, publishes a dispatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians were raising batteries to command the channel which connects Putno Lake with the Sea of Azof.

Another dispatch says Gen. Onschakoff had arrived at Perko with his division, of 4 regiments, each 3500 strong.

Gen. Grossheim also arrived with the 8th cavalry division, consisting of 4 regiments, each 900 strong.

These give Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men.

Letters from Berlin dated the 1st, state that the successes of the allies made a deep impression there.

Letters received from the French camp at Sebastopol, dated May 24th, state that the allies are on the eve of great events, and everything is prepared. The last arrangements had been made in the council of war, at which Gen's. Canrobert, Pellissier, Bonquet, Lord Raglan, Camoer Pasha, Brown, Della Marmora, and Admirals Bruat and Lyons were present. All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army amount to 200,000 men.

Both houses of parliament met on the 4th inst., after the Whitsuntide and Derby recess. In the House of Lords the newspaper stamp duty bill passed through the committee. In the House of Commons it was adjourned, and the debate on the conduct and policy of the war was resumed. Mr. M. Gibson considered the Turkish territory intact and safe, and condemned the persistence in a war which he described as of indefinite extent and only pursued in the vain desire of military glory.

Sir W. Molesworth denounced temptation which had been presented for the conclusion of a permanent truce, and contended that the safety as well as the glory of the British Empire would be perilled by any signs of cowardice or surrender of the high principles which constitute the real bond of union among the scattered elements of the English national grandeur.

The crops throughout Great Britain are very promising.

The Asia left Liverpool on the 8th.

The war news was again highly exciting. The bombardment of Sebastopol was recommenced on the 6th.

The day the Asia sailed a dispatch was received from Ra glar, dated June 5, 7 p. m., announcing that after a fierce bombardment the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and White towers.

Great gallantry was displayed on both sides and the loss on both sides very great. No figures given.

This event had given great buoyancy to public feeling, and caused a slight rise in consols.

News other than the above had no features of importance.

The buoyant feeling in the cotton market at the departure of the St. Louis had subsequently given way and prices underwent a partial decline, but afterwards recovered.

Market closed steadily at previous quotations. Business of the week about 197,000 bales.

In breadstuffs no change of moment, except in corn, which advanced since the departure of the Atlantic.

Provisions generally firm, in some cases a slight advance.

On the 23rd 100 cases of cholera occurred at St. Petersburg.

A telegraphic dispatch from Caharie, announces the death of the Bey of Tunis, on the 1st of June. His successor and cousin, Sidi Mohammed Bey has ascended the throne without trouble.

Letters by the St. Louis mention that Horace Greely had been detained two days in prison on complaint of a sculptor who had sent a work of art to the New York crystal palace. The tribunal dismissed the case.

The Asia arrived at 1.30 this morning.

The conferences at Vienna having formally closed at the instigation of the western powers, negotiations of peace are not likely to be renewed, unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

The Prussian correspondence says Austria considers herself released from all engagements to the western powers. The latter having refused to conciliate peace on reasonable terms. Austria still professes to be an ally of France and England.

The Vienna papers advise that, although the conferences have closed the Russian plenipotentiaries have the Austrian propositions under consideration, and Austria is still desirous to effect a mediation. In the meantime the military commissioners of France and England have left Vienna.

Telegraphic accounts of affairs before Sebastopol show great gallantry on the part of the French.

The Russian plan was to unite all the ambuscades by a line of gabions, connected by a continuous covered way south of the allied advance on Tchernaya.

The allied force consisted of about 30,000 good men.

The condition of the ground shows that the

Russians had never intended to maintain the position.

Telegraphic accounts indicate that the allies are yet on their own side of the river.

The allies found 17,000 tons of coal at Kertch, and 50 dismounted guns.

The allies propose to fortify Yenskal; but will not hold Kertch.

Gortschakoff telegraphs June 3d, that after the allied fleet left Genetich, a part of the burning stores were saved.

Craew letters represent the Ukraine insurrection as unquashed.

BALRIC.—The British and French fleets, June 4, were close to Cronstadt. New batteries have been erected.

ASIA.—Pellissier telegraphs, June 3d, that the Russians evacuated Sougak Kai, but first destroyed 60 guns and 6 mortars.

Changes have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet, and a new political combination is springing up.

The London Times is all for war, but agrees that any invasion of the Principality by Russia is extremely remote.

Parliament.—Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass is namely: that the House having seen with regret the conference at Vienna has not to a termination of hostilities feel it their duty to declare they will continue to give every support Her Majesty may need in prosecuting the war until she shall, in conjunction with the allies, obtain for the country, a safe and honorable peace.

France desires to extend the free importation of breadstuffs to England the present year.

The King of Sardinia will probably meet Napoleon in Paris in August, and perhaps the Sultan.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### The man for the Times.

MR. EDITOR.—In my last I addressed a few words to our friends asking them, not to fritter away their strength in discussing the merits of Mr. Chase or Mr. Brinkerhoff. I now beg leave to call attention to a man who has, all at once challenged the admiration of the whole north, and sent terror and dismay into the hearts of the south. *Thos. H. Ford*, a plain farmer, no hunter after place, no seeker for office, has astonished alike the politicians of both parties, and caused the chivalry to tremble and gnash their teeth by his masterly efforts in the Philadelphia Convention.

All at once he has become famous, all at once he has made the acquaintance of the south, and they have learned to quake with fear at the mention of his name. "The man for the times" is what the people of Ohio want, *Tom Corwin* was comparatively unknown till he demolished Gen. *Cratty*, *Tom*, *Ewing* came up from the country, and surprised every one by a depth of reasoning and a solidity of judgment, that won admiration alike in the Senate Chamber and in the Hall of justice, and now *Tom Ford*, some plain country farmer perhaps, looms up, in Philadelphia, and the Union saviors, Political tricksters, and platform makers, and causes such a rattling of dry bones, as was never dreamed of by the northern doughfaces, or southern Conservatives.

Let us have Ford! Ford!! Ford!!! he is the man for Governor, he has proven himself to be right sort of metal. His speeches show the clear ringing sound of the unadulterated material. The proceedings of the K. N. Convention exhibit him as a man full of nerve, and back bone, ready at all times to defend the right.

With such a man, and such cause, Ohio will roll up such a majority in October, that we shall never hear of quaker sovereignty in the state again. Let those delegates who were at Philadelphia, see the freemen of Ohio taking up such a man as Ford and they will begin to believe, that we are in earnest in this matter. Let them behold the sublime spectacle of a free people, rolling to the support of a manly defender of northern rights, and the reign of southern aggression will be over. Come on friends can we not get this man for our candidate? Can we give him such a majority that, the cringing sycophants who lie fawning around the feet of the great deign of southern slavery, shall fly before it, as the blackness of darkness flies from before the coming of the morning sun? Come then friends one and all, let us at Columbus on the 13th of July make this man our Candidate. Let us elect him by a hundred and fifty thousand majority, and at once bury the whole crew of constitution makers, pro-slavery fanatics, demagogues and doughfaces, whole fathoms down beneath the deep sea of political oblivion. What say you gentlemen of the Ohio press, Journal Columbian, Chronicle, Leader, & shall we not do it?

For my part, I nominate *Thomas H. Ford*, as a suitable candidate for Governor of Ohio. Who seconds the motion?

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

What has slavery to do with us?

B. R. COVER.—With your permission I propose to occupy a brief space in the *Chronicle*, occasionally, in examining the following question:

What has Slavery to do with us, of the North! and what have we to do with it?

This question you are well aware is frequently put to Anti-Slavery men, as the final argument against the agitation of the subject, and the continued encroachments of the slave power brings the question home to us with tenfold force, at the present time. If Slavery has any thing to do with us, let us know it, and if we have any thing to do with it, let us do it.

What has Slavery to do with us?

It degrades our occupation.

Labor is the lot common to all men; in our country there is not one man out of fifty that has the ability to live without labor, and those who have the ability, do not possess the inclination. Labor, either physical or mental, is the law of our being; it is common, it is necessary, therefore it is respectable, and he who will not employ his time in some useful occupation is considered a drone in society; a useless creature upon community and is treated accordingly.

Now Slavery degrades this law of our nature, it contains this wise arrangement of divine goodness, by debasing the laborer, it makes labor dishonorable, disreputable.

In every society there are certain occupations which are not considered reputable; and therefore they subject those who may be engaged in them to the reproach of the better portion of community. Now this is precisely the condition of all laborers where slavery exists and reigns predominant; as the laborer is degraded from the condition of a man to that of a thing, a chattel personal, and classed with the beast of the field, of course the business of the laborer is degraded, and no one who considers himself a man and entitled to the privilege of manhood, will engage in

the pursuit of the degraded and despised slave. Hence the contest for supremacy in the territories of the nation between the Southern taskmaster and the Northern free laborer. If slavery be admitted the free laborer must seek some other location in which his energies may have room to expand, and where he may build up for himself and family a home where labor is respectable, and the laborer respected.

But, what more has slavery to do with us?

It defies our moral sentiments.

Go where you will—to the savage, the semi-barbarian, or the civilized—represent to him how slavery robs its victim of his right to himself—of the right to the labor of his own hands—of his right to obey the impulse of his own will; show how it robs him of the wife of his bosom, of the children of his love—how it blots out his individual character—his manhood; how it robs him of all that makes life desirable, even of life itself, and then ask the character of a system that does all this, and where is the man on the face of God's earth, not governed by self-interest, (except the dough faced politician) be his condition what they will, who will not answer that such a system is a disgrace, an infamous blot upon the character of the most vile and degraded nation upon which the sun ever shone.

And this is the system we are called upon to extend, to perpetuate, to render eternal, so far as legislation can accomplish it; this is the system in favor of which we are called upon to conquer our prejudices, to cast aside those inherent impulses of our nature which spontaneously burst forth in condemnation of all great outrages upon humanity.

REPUBLICAN.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

"Sternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, June 28, 1855.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Republican Party will be held at the Court House in St. Clairsville, on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Belmont County in the Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th of July, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Central Com. C. C. CARROLL, Chairman.

June 2, 1855.

Our *Sagb Nicht*, contemporary down town seems sorely exercised at times about the pro-slavery action of Know Nothings in the south, and tries to saddle their acts on us. We neither care less nor do we allow the allegation, but simply refer any one interested to our short career as an editor, and if they there find any evidence of a compliance with despotism north or south, we will give them leave to heap opprobrious epithets on us from now until doomsday.

The great "dumocratic" party, however, is said to be a unit North and South, which by the way is so evident that we will not endeavor to prove it. The *Gazette* man is one of those who think that Democracy "hideth a multitude of sins"—and that Democracy in Mississippi and Democracy in Ohio are one and the same institution. The following resolutions passed at the Mississippi State Democratic Convention, will convey some idea of what democracy is in Mississippi:

Resolved, That the interests and safety of the United States demand that we should possess the Island of Cuba, and we pledge our hearty aid to the administration in its efforts for the accomplishment of that object, at the earliest period.

Resolved, That we extend our most cordial sympathy and regard to those true and gallant northern men who have aided us to fight the battles of the South on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and other measures involving the question of slavery, and the constitutional rights of the slave States, and are glad to act in party association with them; but we cannot affiliate with any party, anywhere, that shall not approve and carry out in good faith the principles of the Nebraska bill, and we are prepared to cut off all party connection with those who do not come up fairly and fully to this line of political sentiment and action.

Ohio "dumocratic"! Shut your eyes! Open your mouths! Swallow! It is done! The chivalry of Mississippi will have no necessity to "cut off all party connection" with the Ohio democracy, for, lo, they can descend as far, and wallow as wish in the mire of Slavery, as the Mississippians themselves.

See how grateful these men are for Northern assistance—they merely thank "those true" and gallant [!] northern men [!] who have aided us to fight the battles of the South [!] on the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, and other measures involving the question of slavery!

The Northern doughfaces are thanked for their assistance, but told if they don't keep on fighting for them their ties must be severed. Oh, how we pity these northern men, who are bound hand and foot and thrown into the corrupt embrace of "chattel slavery"!

Will our *Sagb Nicht* contemporary show his hand on these resolutions?

The editor of the *Gazette & Citizen* has striven hard of late to convince us that the K. N.'s are pro-slavery, and were the ringleaders in the Kansas moves. We have no doubt, that when *Stephen* convinces himself of the fact of these things he will cease to be an opponent of the K. N. and become their warm supporter—and when he convinces us of these things we will oppose them as cordially, and we trust, with more candor than he has done.

## AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

In answer to repeated inquiries in reference to suitable persons to address Agricultural Societies, the Ohio Farmer gives the following:

Prof. Brainerd, Cleveland.  
Prof. Cassella, do.  
F. R. Elliott, do.  
Prof. Townsend, Avon, Lorain Co. Ohio.  
L. V. Buerge, Akron, Ohio.  
Dr. Warder, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Prof. S. M. G. Ames, do.  
Dr. Sprague, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Col. S. D. Harris, do.  
Gen. Worthington, Gallicchio, Ohio.  
Prof. Hulseon, Oberlin, Ohio.  
Prof. Partridge, do.  
Charles Springer, Meadow Farm, Ohio.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Board of Managers of our Society to the above names; and without making any invidious distinction we would particularly refer to the hire editor of the *Cultivator*, Col. Harris. We think it would be to the interest of the Society to send for a lecturer at a distance, and procure one who is at home in Agriculture. The Col. will raise a crowd and entertain it afterwards on good substantial fare, as well as any man west of the Alleghenies—or east of them either, for that matter. We have been talked to by lawyers, at our Fairs long enough, and we should now change that item and get farmers. Lawyers do well enough in their place, but a knowledge of Blackstone does not qualify a man to talk about soils, crops, manures, stock raising, &c.

Platforms, and resolutions are getting to be a stupendous bore. We never contemplate the resolves of a piebald assembly met for the purpose of erecting a platform but we are reminded of a certain meeting of N. England toppers, (there was a time when there were toppers even in the land of steady habits.)

This meeting once upon a time, having exhausted their supplies resolved that they would drink no more of the "ardent" until it rained. Unfortunately for the rum traffic in New England, and for these poor fellows, their resolves and a long dry "spell of weather" commenced about the same time. Day after day passed over and no rain—a week passed—two weeks, and still no rain. They could stand it no longer. Appetite triumphed—but like politicians, they must be consistent, so they all convened once more, and, sorry looking set that they were, passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That it has rained."

That was a hit—a capital hit—and though the weather remained as dry as before this concourse of Citizens was dry no longer.

Know Something Convention.

It appears that the Know Somethings are seceders from the Know Nothings on the Slavery question. Their National Convention commenced its session in Cleveland on the 12th inst. Every free State is fully represented. Senator Wilson, and large numbers of the Philadelphia Delegates were expected. After the passage of the pro-slavery resolutions by the Philadelphia Convention the following despatch was received by the K. S. Convention:—

"The North is beaten—thirteen States have withdrawn in disgust. Say to your friends at Cleveland, we are with you heart and soul."

Since then Delegates have arrived from Philadelphia authorized to unite with Know Somethings. A committee on resolutions made a report, of which the following is the substance, which was adopted with but slight modification:—

The preamble asserts that the servility to the Slave Power, the characteristic of existing political parties, is perilous to manhood, to the best interests of the North, and to the liberties of the Republic.

The first resolution declares that the issue before the American public is whether Freedom is to be limited to Free States or Slavery to Slave States.

Second: That the issue has been forced upon the country by Slave Power aggressions.

Third: That these aggressions, & especially the Nebraska outrage and the assault upon the elective franchises of Kansas, have aroused the freemen of the Republic, and that they will maintain their rights and resist the additions of slave territory.

Fourth: That they will maintain the nationality of Freedom.

Fifth: That the friends of Freedom should make principles, not birthplace, the test of admission to citizenship.

Sixth: That we will repeal every ecclesiastical interference in political affairs by potentate, pontiff or priest, as destructive of the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and of liberty.

Seventh: Recommended action in several States for the promotion of Temperance.

Eighth: Agreeing to support free schools, free labor and harbor improvements.

Ninth: To strive for the election of men of integrity, with nerve to resist aggression of any kind.

Tenth: For these objects we are ready to unite with all men under any name or organization to aid in carrying into operation these principles.

This is a glorious platform, and would sweep this State next fall, if fairly put to the people. If the seceding K. N.'s unite with them on this platform, and then they both act with the Republican party, Locofocoism will be "no where," next fall.

Common Schools in Ohio.

We have received from Mr. H. H. Barney a copy of his annual report of the Common Schools for the year 1854, made to Gov. Medill. The *Cleveland Herald* speaks of it as follows:—

This is a document of more than ordinary interest, and its pages indicate that a great amount of labor was performed in collecting and arranging the various statements. In addition to a tabular exhibition of the condition of the school, a succinct history of the progress of common schools in Ohio is presented, with occasional reference to the educational interests of other States. This is written in a clear and pleasing style, and adds greatly to the value of the work. From the tables presented we learn that there were in Ohio, in 1854, the following number of youth, between the ages of 5 and 21:

	Males.	Females.
White	414,519	392,881
Colored	4,919	4,857
Totals.	419,438	397,668

Total number of white and colored youth, 817,106. Of the above the following number attended school during the year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	244,089	209,663	453,752
Colored	1,265	1,174	2,439

The number in average daily attendance in Common Schools was 148,271 males, and 125,171 females; and in High Schools, 2,258 males, and 1,476 females. Of the total number of scholars, 239,168 could read and write. The latter is more than one fourth of the whole number of youth in the State.

The number and grade of schools is as follows: Common, 10,330; High, 57; Colored 48; English and German, 45. Number of Teachers: in Common Schools, 7,469 males and 6,413 females; and in High Schools 71 males and 63 females. The number of scholars enrolled, compares as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Common	189,542	164,264
High	2,414	2,197

Number of school houses built during the year, 770; value, \$346,943. Number in the State, 7,235; value, \$3,197,384, including lots and furniture. The amount of Common School Fund collected and apportioned during the year ending November 15th, 1854, was \$1,118,089; special taxes collected to keep up Common Schools seven months in the year, \$40,378; collected for support of High Schools, \$25,232. Total funds derived from all sources, \$1,684,694. The average rate per scholar, paid for tuition out of School Fund, was \$2.07 1/2.

Tax Levy for Belmont County

For 1855, on each hundred dollars, is as follows:

	STATE LEVY.
Interest on State debt	10 cents
General revenue purposes	6 "
Common school	15 "
" " Library	1 "

	COUNTY LEVY.
County purposes	10 "
Poor	2 "
Bridge	2 "

Thus it will be seen that the total levy for State and County purposes this year is 44 cents on the hundred dollars. Last year the total levy was 53 cents. Showing a decrease this year of 9 cents on the hundred dollars.

It will be cheering to the tax-payers to see that their taxes this year will be one sixth less than last year, and will serve to convince them that retrenchment is the word with the County Auditor and Commissioners.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sister Rose. In seven chapters. By CHARLES DICKENS.—Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson. 8vo. pp. 41. Price 25 cents.

This work, for a copy of which we are indebted to the publisher, is another of those charming works by which Mr. Dickens holds such a wide and powerful influence over the masses of the people in Europe and America. His works are remarkable for their quiet, pungent humor, their melting pathos, and the extreme naturalness—so to speak—of their characters and scenes. If Dickens' works were more generally read "the world would be the better for it." *Sister Rose* was published in the *N. Y. Tribune*, and its million of readers can bear witness to its worth.

North British Review for May, contains—Sir Walter Raleigh and his times; Scottish university, Reform, Works of John Scotus Erigena; Reform of the Civil Service; Muirhead's life and inventions of James Watt; Literary Curiosities; Our Military Disasters & their causes.

This is a reprint from the British edition, by Leonard Scott, & Co., New York.

The Genius of the West for June is received. It is one of the most readable, sprightly periodicals we receive, and should have a wider circulation. The senior editor, Coates-Kinney, retires from the establishment leaving W. T. Coggeshall sole editor. Either of these gentlemen would make an excellent editor for any periodical, but together they were "a team."

Coates Kinney is the writer of those exquisite lines "Rain on the Roof" which we published some time ago. In writing those lines he made a grasp after immortality, and—caught it. May he never be without music in his heart as sweet as is "played upon the roof by the pattering of the rain."

The *Genius* is a western *Genius*, and a striking *Genius*, and should be encouraged. Price \$1 a year.

The Controversy between Senator Brooks and John, Archbishop of New York.—Growing out of the speech of Senator Brooks on the Church property bill, in the N. Y. Senate, March 6th, 1855. New York, Dewitt & Davenport, publishers, price 25 cents.

The above controversy between Senator Brooks and "Cross John" has been exciting considerable attention throughout the country for a month or two past, it having been published in the New York Journals. "Cross John" found that he was most woefully mistaken when he imagined that his morose name would awe into silence a free born American citizen. The pages of this book bear witness to the severest drubbing Catholicism has received for years, and is but an earnest of what it may expect in future controversies with the same person. The thunders of the Vatican have no terrors for Mr. Brooks, and the bulls of the Pope of Rome are taken by the horns and receive some most unmerciful kicks in the ribs. It will pay any one to procure a copy of the work and read it.

Graham's Magazine for July has been received, and contains, beside the usual variety of matter, the first chapter of a story by Frank Forester, entitled "The Wigwag of the wilderness," a sporting story; and poetry by Bryant, Alice Cary, Park Benjamin, and others.

TERMS.—1 copy, one year, in advance, \$3; 2 copies \$5; 6 copies \$10. Address, Abraham H. See, Philadelphia.

Household Words for July offers a rare treat to the literary public. Messrs. Dix & Edwards, the publishers, are determined to keep it up to the times. The following is its table of contents:—

The Thousand and One Humbugs. The Story of Scarli Tapa and the Forty Thieves. The Story of the Talkative Barber. The Story of the Barmecide Feast. Sister Rose—completed. Baby Featrice, Physic Afield. The Roving Englishman. From Varnato Rustchuk. A Bulgarian Post House. The Muse in Livery. Plagues of